Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

III. Eingesandte Bücher und Zeitschriften.

Die Redaktion behält sich die Besprechung der angeführten Werke vor.

Arnold Werner-Spanhoofd, Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache (Boston, D. C. Heath & Co.).

J. Keller, Schreib- und Lesefibel (S. Zickel, New York).

Chas. F. Kroeh, Living Method for Learning How to Think German (im Selbstverlage).

Hermann J. Schmitz und J. Adolph Schmitz, The Elements of German Language. (Butler, Sheldon & Co., New York,)

Jakob P. Loesberg, Sprache und Gespräch, German Reader founded on the Natural Method (The Morse Co., New York).

Albertine Kase, Kleine Anfänge. Ein Buch für kleine Leute. (W. R. Jenkins, New York.)

Wilhelm Rippe. Des Kindes erstes Buch. (W. R. Jenkins, New York.)

Karl Seligmann, Altes und Neues. A German Reader for Young Beginners (Ginn & Co., Boston).

Robert Nix, Erstes deutsches Schulbuch (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston).

Solomon Deutsch's Drillmaster in German (W. R. Jenkins, New York).

U. Jos. Beiley, Der praktische Deutsche (Second Edition, Revised, W. R. Jenkins, New York).

W. H. Carruth, Auswahl aus Luthers deutschen Schriften (Ginn & Co., Boston).

John Scholte Nollen, Prinz Friedrich von Homburg (Ginn & Co., Boston).

Chas. F. Cutting, A Glance at the Difficulties of German Grammar (W. R. Jenkins, New York).

Wilhelm Bernhardt, A Course in German Composition, Conversation and Grammar Review (Ginn & Co., Boston).

J. N. Hunt and H. J. Gourley, The Modern Spelling Book (Butler, Sheldon & Co., New York).

Theodor Eben's Sprachmeister, Handbuch der englischen Sprache für den Schul- und Selbstunterricht (S. Zickel, New York).

John G. Thompson and Thomas E. Thompson, New Century Readers for Childhood Days (The Morse Co., New York).

George M. Lane. A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges (Harper & Brothers, New York).

Emerson E. White. The Elements of Pedagogy (American Book Co., New York).

Karl Knortz, Kindeskunde und häusliche Erziehung (Altenburg, Alfred Tittel).

Ruric N. Roark, Psychology in Education (American Book Co., New York).

Reuben Post Halleck, Psychology and Psychic Culture (American Book Co., New York).

Ruric N. Roark, Method in Education (Am. Book Co., New York).

Emerson E. White, School Management (Am. Book Co., New York).

Georg Liebe, Der Soldat in der deutschen Vergangenheit (Eugen Diederichs, Leipzig).

J. Keller, Grundsätze der Sittenlehre (S. Zickel, New York).

Catharina Aiken, Methods of Mind Training (Harper & Brothers, New York).

Monographs of Artists (Lemcke & Buechner, New York).

Flügel, Schmidt, Tanger, Wörterbuch der Deutschen und Englischen Sprache, 2 Bände, Deutsch-Englisch und Englisch-Deutsch (Lemcke & Buechner, New York).

Charles F. Dole, The Young Citizen (D. C. Heath & Co., Boston).

George Eliot's Silas Marner The Weaver of Raveloe, with Introduction by George Armstrong Wanchope (D. C. Heath & Co., New York).

Druckfehler.

Seite 13, Zeile 9, muss es heissen „*conservatism*“ anstatt „conversation.“